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EXAMINER

ANGEBRANNDT, MARTIN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1756

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/960,625

Applicant(s)

BERNETH ET AL.

Examiner

Martin J. Angebrannt

Art Unit

1756

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-9,13 and 15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-9,13 and 15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.



Art Unit: 1756

1. The response of the applicant has been read and given careful consideration. Responses to the arguments of the applicant are presented after the first rejection to which they are directed.

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1-3,5-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claims are incomplete as no recording step is actively recited. Claim 1 recites "can be recorded" twice, but the recited steps relate to a method of making an optical recording medium, not recording upon it.

The language "coating a substrate" does not include a layer or material being applied. It is not clear, if this is intended to require the coating of a reflective layer. Note that the applying step below this related to the application of the information layer.

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The specification as filed does not include the phrase "interference layer" and therefore this phrase cannot be used to exclude a structural element found in the prior art.

Art Unit: 1756

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-3,5,8,9 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Umehara et al. '979.

Umehara et al. '979 in example 4 teach a phthalocyanine compound, which is spin coated, provided with a reflective layer and a UV cured protective layer and records data in the layer using a 780 nm laser.

Art Unit: 1756

The examiner holds that the recording layer is inherently able to be recorded upon using at least one wavelength in the range of 360-460 nm. The examiner holds that the data recorded in the medium using the laser of the example cited can be formed using a laser operating in the 360-460 nm wavelength and the these spots would undistinguishable. The examiner notes that claims 10-11 are to the recorded article and that while using the shorter wavelength allows smaller spot sizes to be formed at the same NA, the claims are not limited to bit recorded at any particular NA or necessarily below the size able to be recorded at longer wavelengths.

The applicant argues that the medium cited cannot be used at a wavelength in range 360-460 nm focusing on the phthalocyanine dye used in the example. The examiner points out that the medium may be used between 400 and 440 nm (4/35) and notes that while the reference focuses on the absorption of the other dyes (azo dye). The language of the claims requires that the **medium** be useful at this wavelength, not that the phthalocyanine dye absorb in this range. The examiner also points to the fact that the Soret band absorption is inherent to the phthalocyanine dyes. See Iwamura et al. '437 and Whalley, M., "Cojugated Marcocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts.", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869. which provide a discussion of the Soret band absorptions pf phthalocyanine dyes. The applicant may provide data showing that the phthalocyanine dyes bounded by the claims do not use the Soret band for the absorption. The assertion that no phthalocyanine dyes are used in example 4 is quite simply without merit on its face. The claims are not limited to a particular format and the examiner takes the position that the the medium inherently can be recorded using **at least one wavelength in the 400-440 nm range**. The examiner also holds the position that the phthalocyanine dye used in the cited

Art Unit: 1756

example has a Soret band absorption in the 360-460 nm range. As long as the absorption for the laser wavelength is present in the dye layer, it inherently can be recorded on and read using that wavelength and it is photosensitive in the absorption region of the dye(s). It is in the wavelength ranges where the dye(s) do not absorb, which the medium is not recordable. It may be readable due to the difference in the optical thickness (phase shift) between the recorded and unrecorded areas. The rejection stands.

The examiner notes that the conclusions drawn are the result and not merely a probability. The claims directed to the recorded optical media do not describe a particular laser spot size, but merely recite only one of the optical parameters, which are required to describe the laser spot size. The laser spot size is proportional to λ/NA . Clearly for the requirement of the claims to be limited to a certain spot size, both the wavelength (λ) and the numerical aperture (NA) need to be specified in the claims. The applicant is directed to sections [0004-0005] of the prepub of the instant specification, which supports the examiner's position. The applicant could do this by limiting the claims to a particular NA as well, such as the NA of 0.65 appearing in example 1. Another alternative is to require a groove with a pitch, which is below the resolution achievable at longer wavelengths. The examiner notes that example 1 uses a pitch of about 1 microns, which is below the pitch of CDs (1.6 microns), but not that used for DVDs (0.74 microns). The groove width is also fairly small and would affect the wavelengths, which may be used with the recording medium. If the applicant is attempting to limit the claims to a high capacity disk, the rightmost structure shown in section [0078] of the prepub might be incorporated into the claims. This structure, where the reflective layer is provided between the dye layer and the substrate require the laser to be incident from the side of the medium opposite

Art Unit: 1756

the substrate side. With protective layers of approximately 10-177 microns in thickness, this can be used with near field recording techniques (see applicants's co-pending application 10/101792). Unfortunately, the instant specification does not seem to describe this thickness of the protective layers or what is considered thin, so there may be issues with new matter should the applicant attempt to limit the claims in this manner. Currently, most of the prior art correspond to the CD embodiment of section [0078] and example 1, where the laser light is incident on the dye layer from the substrate side, due to the presence of the reflective layer atop the dye layer. **Bloom et al. GB 2066489 is the only reference applied where the reflective layer is between the recording layer and the substrate** The examiner notes that **JP 59-177743 may also be relevant to claims requiring the near field structure.** The applicant cannot very well argue that the dyes do not absorb in the 360-460 nm range, when the examples of the specification use these same dyes with GaN laser operative at 405 nm (see example 1) and the specification specifically describes the Soret band [0011]. These positions are without on their face and incongruent with the applicant's own specification. The examiner also points to the teachings of Iwamura et al. '437 and Whalley, M., "Cojugated Marcocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts.", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869. The examiner again points out that there are no claims directed to the process of recording and that the mark size in the recorded media is not specified. The examiner also notes that legally "comprising" as recited in line 1 of claim 1 is held to "open" meaning that the claims do not exclude other elements and so cannot legally be construed as being limited to a single recording layer. The examiner urges the applicant to start making more substantive amendments to exclude at least some of the prior art applied. The rejection stands.

Art Unit: 1756

The citation of Iwamura et al. '437 and Whalley, M., "Cojugated Marcocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts.", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869 presents facts that the solet bands of phthalocyanine dyes do in fact absorb in the recited range. As absorption in the recited 360-460 nm range is required for the medium to function as a recording medium with lasers operating in that range, the citation of Iwamura et al. '437 and Whalley, M., "Cojugated Marcocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts.", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869 is proper and supports the position of inherency argued by the examiner. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to refute the evidence in these articles, which have appeared in refereed scientific journals. The applicant's arguments with respect to Whalley ignores the sentence "The spectrum of metal free phthalocyanines and those metal derivatives, here examined all show a single band at ca 350 mμ which is characteristic of tetrazazporphyrins" on page 867. The examiner also notes in figures 2-7 on page 31 of Moser et al., "Phthalocyanine Compounds", ACS monograph series (1963), the absorption spectra of phthalocyanine and copper phthalocyanine in the visible spectrum peaking at 350 nm and tailing to 450 nm is shown. This is the Soret band absorption. Iwamura et al. '437 specifically discuss the Soret band of porphyrin dyes in the 400-500 nm range in column 4, which dovetails with the teachings of Whalley. The teaching of the absorption in the recited range is sufficient to establish functionality. This is an anticipation rejection and arguments of unexpected results cannot be persuasive until the claims are merely rendered obvious by the references applied. The rejection stands.

Art Unit: 1756

10. Claims 1-3,5,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Kimura et al. '962.

Kimura et al. '962 in example 1 teach an optical recording medium using phthalocyanine compounds (o) or (p), which are spin coated. Example 3 uses a phthalocyanine compound (Q), which is spin coated, provided with a reflective layer and a UV cured protective layer and recorded upon using a semiconductor laser.

The examiner holds that the recording layer is inherently able to be recorded upon using at least one wavelength in the range of 360-460 nm. The examiner holds that the data recorded in the medium using the laser of the example cited can be formed using a laser operating in the 360-460 nm wavelength and the these spots would undistinguishable. The examiner notes that claims 10-11 are to the recorded article and that while using the shorter wavelength allows smaller spot sizes to be formed at the same NA, the claims are not limited to bit recorded at any particular NA or necessarily below the size able to be recorded at longer wavelengths.

The examiner also points to the fact that the Soret band absorption is inherent to the phthalocyanine dyes. See Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993 (figure 2), Iwamura et al. '437 and Whalley, M., "Conjugated Macrocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts.", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869. which provide a discussion of the Soret band absorptions of phthalocyanine dyes. The applicant may provide data showing that the phthalocyanine dyes bounded by the claims do not use the Soret band for the absorption. The claims are not limited to a particular format and the examiner takes the position that the the medium inherently can be recorded using **at least one wavelength in the 400-440 nm range**. The examiner also holds the position that the phthalocyanine dye

Art Unit: 1756

used in the cited example has a Soret band absorption in the 360-460 nm range. As long as the absorption for the laser wavelength is present in the dye layer, it inherently can be recorded on and read using that wavelength and it is photosensitive in the absorption region of the dye(s). It is in the wavelength ranges where the dye(s) do not absorb, which the medium is not recordable. It may be readable due to the difference in the optical thickness (phase shift) between the recorded and unrecorded areas. The examiner notes that the phthalocyanine dyes o and p used in example 1 are similar to those disclosed in the instant application and use of hydroxyl moieties and the axial ligands is recited in the instant specification [0024 in prepub] and the halogen and alkoxy substituents on the phenyl rings are embraced by the disclosure of the instant specification [0025 in prepub]. The rejection stands.

In addition to the basis provided above, the examiner notes that X may be hydroxyl (-OH) and $R^3 - R^6$ may be alkoxy (including fluorinated alkoxy) and halogens (such as Cl), so the examiner is unsure why the applicant asserts that OSO_2R was deleted. The examiner also notes that the instant specification describes the addition of other dyes [0073]. The rejection stands.

With respect to the arguments of December 20, 2005, the claims do not recite a recording step, let alone one utilizing a 360 or 460 nm. Should this active recitation be added to the claims, the anticipation rejection would be withdrawn. The rejection stands for the reasons above.

11. Claims 1-3,5,6,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Takasu et al. JP 59-177743.

Art Unit: 1756

Example 1 uses an Al chloride coordinated phthalocyanine (CAS RN 14154-42-8) which is vapor deposited and coated with a reflective layer. (page 3/lower right hand column) and recorded upon using an 820 nm laser.

In addition to the above response, the examiner points out that the compound used in example 1 of the reference is the same as used in example 1 of the instant specification. Clearly, the same compound would have the same inherent chemical and optical properties, particularly with respect to the Soret band. The applicant argues that Taksu et al. was issued before blue light lasers were available. This is incorrect, He-Cd and Argon ion lasers, which emit in the recited wavelength range were available at the time this reference was published (see JP 57-082094 cited below which was published in 1982). Blue semiconductors lasers were not available until the late 1990's-early 2000's time frame, but larger gas lasers were available and actually were among the first used in optical recording. The rejection stands.

12. Claims 1-3,5,6,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Kondo et al. JP 01-030038.

The example uses an Al chloride coordinated phthalocyanine (CAS RN 14154-42-8) which is coated on a substrate and with a reflective layer. (page 2/lower right hand column) and recorded upon using an 830 nm laser.

In addition to the above response, the examiner points out that the compound used in the example of the reference is the same as used in example 1 of the instant specification. Clearly, the same compound would have the same chemical and optical properties,

particularly with respect to the Soret band. The rejection stands. (Please note that the publication date is 1989, not 1978)

13. Claims 1-3,5,6,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Aoyangi et al. JP 01-050253.

Example 1 uses an Al chloride coordinated phthalocyanine (CAS RN 14154-42-8) which is spin coated with a PVA binder. (page 4/upper right hand column) and recorded upon using an 830 nm laser

In addition to the above response, the examiner points out that the compound used in example 1 of the reference is the same as used in example 1 of the instant specification. Clearly, the same compound would have the same chemical and optical properties, particularly with respect to the Soret band. The rejection stands.

14. Claims 1-3,5,6,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Bloom et al. GB 2066489.

Example 2 uses an chloroaluminum phthalocyanine (CAS RN 14154-42-8) which is vapor deposited on a gold reflective layer and recorded upon using an 800 nm laser.

In addition to the above response, the examiner points out that the compound used in example 2 of the reference is the same as used in example 1 of the instant specification. Clearly, the same compound would have the same chemical and optical properties, particularly with respect to the Soret band. The rejection stands.

15. Claims 1-3,5,7-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993 (machine translation attached).

Art Unit: 1756

Example 2 uses a chlorosilicon phthalocyanine (CAS RN 13930-88-6) which is vapor deposited, provided with a silver reflective layer and a protective layer using 635 nm laser light. Section [0075] describes examples 2-6 and indicates that example 2 uses (SiCl₂-Pc). Figures 2 discloses the absorption for the phthalocyanine compound in the 240-450 nm range as well as the 600-800 nm range. [0058]. The use of other coating methods including spin coating is disclosed [0038-0042,0045-0047]. The addition of binders and the like is disclosed. [0043-0044].

In addition to the above response, the examiner points out that the compound used in example 2 of the reference is the same as used in example 2 of the instant specification. Clearly, the same compound as exemplified by the applicant would have the same inherent chemical and optical properties, particularly with respect to the Soret band. This is supported by the teachings in figure 2. The rejection stands.

16. Claims 1-3,5,7-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use spin coating to allow the addition of a binders, rather than vapor deposition used in example 2 with a reasonable expectation of success based upon the disclosure of equivalence and the desirability of adding a binder.

The rejection stands for the reasons above without further comment as no further arguments were directed at this rejection beyond those addressed above. The examiner points out that the obviousness statement need not address the obviousness of using 360-460 nm laser light as the claims lack such a recitation.

Art Unit: 1756

17. Claims 1-3,5,7-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Tatsuzono et al. JP 04-185485.

Example 20 in the table on page 4 uses a chlorosilicon phthalocyanine (CAS RN 13930-88-6) which is vapor deposited and recorded upon using a 780 nm laser

In addition to the above response, the examiner points out that **the compound used in example 20 of the reference is the same as used in example 2 of the instant specification.** Clearly, the same compound would have the same chemical and optical properties, particularly with respect to the Soret band. The rejection stands.

18. Claims 1-3,5,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by JP 57-082094.

JP 57-082094 teaches a substrate coated with a 60 nm thin metallic reflective film followed by a 20 nm recording layer comprising lead phthalocyanine. The example use a 633 nm output of an He-Ne laser (pages 3/lower right column). The use of other lasers including He-Cd and Argon ion ("Ar") lasers is disclosed. (pages 3/lower left column)

The use of three lasers is disclosed including the He-Cd laser, which emits at 442 nm. The examiner holds that one reading the reference would at once envision the embodiment, where the medium comprising a substrate, reflective layer and lead phthalocyanine recording layer is used with the He-Cd laser, which inherently emits at 442 nm (see MPEP 2131.02 and the situation is analogous to that discussed in Ex parte A, 17 USPQ2d 1716 (Bd. Pat. Appl. & Interfer. 1990), and In re Petering, 301 F.2d 676, 133 USPQ 275 (CCPA 1962), where the choice is between a limited number of chemical substituents.

Art Unit: 1756

See Namba et al. figure 7, Wolleb '492 at col. 12/lines 1-6 and Jenkins & White, "Fundamentals of Optics" page 655 to support the inherency of the 442 nm emission of the He-Cd

19. Claims 1-3,5,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 57-082094, in view of Misawa et al. '593 and Namba et al. 231.

Misawa et al. '593 teaches that by shortening the wavelength or increasing the numerical aperture, the size of the laser beams spots can be reduced, which permits the recording of information at higher densities (ie more information per unit area). This is disclosed with respect to dye based optical recording media and includes a disclosure of the use of phthalocyanine dyes (49/22).

Namba et al. '231 teach the pan sensitization of optical recording media across the visible spectrum. Figure 7 shows the wavelengths for various dyes, including the 442 nm emission of HeCd lasers.

If the courts do not uphold the anticipation rejection above, the examiner alternatively holds that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the cited example of JP 57-082094 by using other lasers, such as the 442 nm emitting HeCd laser described by Namba et al. '231, in place of the HeNe laser (633 nm) based upon the disclosure of the use of HeCd lasers by JP 57-082094 with a reasonable expectation of being able to increase the information density of the optical recording medium based upon the smaller spot size achievable using shorter wavelength lasers as taught by Misawa et al. '593.

20. Claims 1-3,5,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being fully anticipated by JP 57-082095.

JP 57-082095 teaches a substrate coated with a 150 nm recording layer comprising lead phthalocyanine, followed by a 60 nm thin metallic reflective film. The example use a 633 nm output of an He-Ne laser (pages 3/lower left column). The use of other lasers including He-Cd and Argon ion lasers is disclosed. (pages 3/upper right column)

The use of three lasers is disclosed including the He-Cd laser, which emits at 442 nm. The examiner holds that one reading the reference would at once envision the embodiment, where the medium comprising a substrate, lead phthalocyanine recording layer and a reflective layer is used with the He-Cd laser, which inherently emits at 442 nm (see MPEP 2131.02 and the situation is analogous to that discussed in *Ex parte A*, 17 USPQ2d 1716 (Bd. Pat. Appl. & Interfer. 1990), and *In re Petering*, 301 F.2d 676, 133 USPQ 275 (CCPA 1962), where the choice is between a limited number of chemical substituents.

21. Claims 1-3,5,8,9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 57-082095, in view of Misawa et al. '593 and Namba et al. 231.

If the courts do not uphold the anticipation rejection above, the examiner alternatively holds that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the to modify the cited example of JP 57-082095 by using other lasers, such as the 442 nm emitting HeCd laser described by Namba et al. '231, in place of the HeNe laser (633 nm) based upon the disclosure of the use of HeCd lasers by JP 57-082095 with a reasonable expectation of being able to increase the information density of the optical recording medium based upon the smaller spot size achievable using shorter wavelength lasers as taught by Misawa et al. '593.

Art Unit: 1756

22. Claims 1-3,5,7-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993, in view of JP 57-082095, Misawa et al. '593 and Wolleb '492.

Wolleb '492 teaches phthalocyanine based optical recording media. The use of there with various lasrs including GaN laser diodes operating at 390-430 nm, HeCD at 442 and Argon ion lasers operating at 457 nm is disclosed. (12/1-6). The use of various substrates, including those provided with tracking grooves, is disclosed. The grooves may have depths of 50-500 nm, widths of 0.2-0.8 microns, and pitches of 0.4-1.6 microns. (10/7-15).

In addition to the basis above, the examiner holds that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the to modify the cited example of Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993 by using other lasers, such as the 442 nm emitting HeCd laser or the 390-430 nm GaN lasers described by Wolleb '492, in place of the 635 nm laser, with a reasonable expectation of being able to increase the information density of the optical recording medium based upon the smaller spot size achievable using shorter wavelength lasers as taught by Misawa et al. '593 and the showing of the absorption in the 250-450 nm range in figure 2 of Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993 and based upon the old and well know usage of blue lasers in recording on phthalocyanine optical recording media as exemplified by JP 57-082095.

23. Claims 1-3,5,7-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993, in view of JP 57-082095, Misawa et al. '593 and Wolleb '492, further in view of JP 64-011892.

JP 64-011892 teaches the use of alkoxy or aryloxy substituents directly in the central metal of phthalocyanines.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the inventions of Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993 combined with JP 57-082095, Misawa et al. '593 and Wolleb '492 by using other ligands, such as the alkoxy and aryloxy ligands taught by JP 64-011892 in place of the halogen ligands with a reasonable expectation of gaining the increased sensitivity and absorption properties and preventing agglomeration and increased sensitivity.

24. Claims 1-3,6-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **either of** Bloom et al. GB 2066489, Aoyangi et al. JP 01-050253, Kondo et al. JP 01-030038 **or** Takasu et al. JP 59-177743, further in view of JP 64-011892.

JP 64-011892 teaches the use of alkoxy or aryloxy substituents directly in the central metal of phthalocyanines.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the inventions of **either of** Bloom et al. GB 2066489, Aoyangi et al. JP 01-050253, Kondo et al. JP 01-030038 **or** Takasu et al. JP 59-177743 by using other ligands, such as the alkoxy and aryloxy ligands taught by JP 64-011892 in place of the halogen ligands with a reasonable expectation of gaining the increased sensitivity and absorption properties and preventing agglomeration and increased sensitivity.

The increased stability and resistance to agglomeration would be desirable irrespective of the wavelength used for recording. As discussed above, the inherent absorption properties provide the sensitivity of the medium and in the case of the phthalocyanine dyes, the Soret band provides this for shorter wavelengths and the claims are not limited to using the 360-460 nm wavelengths. The rejection stands.

25. Claims 1-3,6-9,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **either of** Bloom et al. GB 2066489, Aoyangi et al. JP 01-050253, Kondo et al. JP 01-030038 **or**

Art Unit: 1756

Takasu et al. JP 59-177743, further in view of JP 57-082095, Misawa et al. '593 and Wolleb '492 and Whalley, M., "Conjugated Macrocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869.

Whalley, M., "Conjugated Macrocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869 teaches the presence of strong absorptions in the 350 nm region. (page 867)

In addition to the basis above, the examiner holds that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the to modify the cited example of **either** of Bloom et al. GB 2066489, Aoyangi et al. JP 01-050253, Kondo et al. JP 01-030038 **or** Takasu et al. JP 59-177743 by using other lasers, such as the 442 nm emitting HeCd laser or the 390-430 nm GaN lasers described by Wolleb '492, in place of the longer wavelength lasers, with a reasonable expectation of being able to increase the information density of the optical recording medium based upon the smaller spot size achievable using shorter wavelength lasers as taught by Misawa et al. '593 and the showing of the absorption in the 250-450 nm range in figure 2 of Miyamoto et al. JP 11-138993 and Whalley, M., "Conjugated Macrocycles. Part XXXII.* Absorption Spectra of tetraazoporphyrins and phthalocyanines. Formation of pyridine salts", J. Chem. Soc., pt 1. (1961) pp. 866-869 and based upon the old and well know usage of blue lasers in recording on phthalocyanine optical recording media as exemplified by JP 57-082095.

26 THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

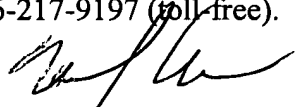
Art Unit: 1756

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

27 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin J. Angebrannndt whose telephone number is 571-272-1378. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on 571-272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Martin J. Angebrannndt
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1756

